The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

Entered as second-class matter September 30, 1915, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage, provided for in Sec. 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized July 11, 1918.

Action, so to speak, is the genius of nature.—Blair.

WHOLE NO. 954. WILLIAM GREEN, President WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1929. FRANK MORRISON, Secretary VOL. 19, NO. 19.

GARMENT STRIKE ENDS; SWEATSHOP IS DOOMED

New York, July 20.—Striking garment workers reached an agreement with three employers' associations, representing manufacturers, contractors and jobbers. The strike involved 30,000 workers.

The agreement provides for the creation of a committee of 11 that will supervise the industry. The right of the union to visit shops every six months to check up union membership is recognized. The discharge clause is modified so as to protect the union from reduction of the size of shops or from wage reductions, and shop chairmen are protected from victimization because of union activity by having their cases reviewed.

The employers withdrew their demand for the 42-hour week, the right to establish piece work and to pay single time for Saturday work.

The union is negotiating with mail order houses to end their practice of patronizing sweatshops. Two of the largest concerns in the country expressed a willingness to aid the union.

"We are determined that the sweatshop must go," said Benjamin Schlesinger, president International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. "Any manufacturer, any chain store or any mail order house which feels that it can stay in business only by producing garments under a cursed, degrading system of production in which the lives of our workers is endangered and the public welfare jeopardized, has no right to exist in this or any other industry."

RACKETEERS FOUGHT BY ORGANIZED LABOR

New York, July 20.—The district attorney seized records and books of the United Lathing Company, of the Plasterers' Information Bureau and of the Bronx Electrical Survey Bureau. He is investigating suspicious fires in unfinished apartment buildings and suspects the fires were started by racketeers in the building trades.

H. H. Broach, international vice president Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, offered the co-operation of his organization to investigators of racketeering associations. The unionist referred to the electrical contractors as an "unholy and rotten lot."

"We are willing immediately," said Mr. Broach, "to remove our members from the jobs of each and every one of the contractors belonging to the Bronx Electrical Survey Bureau unless proof is immediately given of their resignation therefrom and the immediate disbanding thereof. We can do this with no interruption in the work on any of the jobs they have under contract by having our members work directly for the builder or owner who can pay wages direct to the workmen."

Mr. Broach said the electrical workers will not interfere with the plans of the district attorney, "but if you desire us to do so I believe we can put this town out of business within a few hours."

EQUITY MAKES GAINS IN UNION CAMPAIGN

Los Angeles, July 20.—More than 3,000 members of Actors' Equity Association cheered President Frank J. Gilmore and local speakers who discussed Equity's plan to establish allunion cast in "talky" pictures.

Sixty-three chorus girls were given an ovation when introduced by President Gilmore. The girls refused to work with non-Equity members in Paramount, First National and Warner Bros.' studios. Six well-known actors in pictures who accepted the producers' terms were suspended by Equity. They are Thalia Marshall, Raymond Hackett, Anders Randolph, Louise Dresser, Anton Vaverka and Henry Otto.

CAN NOT TELL TRUTH ABOUT ANTI-UNIONIST

Minneapolis, July 20.—Attorneys for an anti-union clothing manufacturer questions the legality of publishing in which provides that advertisements for strikebreakers must state that labor troubles exist in that plant.

STATE UNIONS TO MEET

Mankato, Minn., July 20.—The annual convention of the Minnesota Federation of Labor will be held in this city beginning Monday, August 19. President Hall and Secretary-Treasurer Lawson have served in these capacities for 18 years and 15 years, respectively.

MILK DRIVERS WIN STRIKE

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 20.—Organized milk drivers won their three-months' strike against the Liberty Dairy Products Corporation. Wages are advanced $3.50 a week to $35 minimum. Drivers who have been employed one year or over will have a one week's vacation with pay.

IDLENESS IN NORTHWEST

Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, July 20. —Unemployment has reached alarming proportions here and in other northwest cities. Trade unionists declare that a new record for unemployment is being made and that existing conditions are largely due to the immigration system.

METAL WORKERS GAIN

Vancouver, British Columbia, July 20. —A wage advance of 50 cents a day is established by Sheet Metal Workers' Union.

UNIONISTS MOBBED IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Ware Shoals, S. C., July 20.—By mobbing two trade unionists at this place South Carolina has duplicated Tennessee's record.

The victimized workers are George L. Googe and John E. Poole, representatives of A. F. of L. and United Textile Workers.

The unionists were repeatedly threatened by vigilantes, and when conferring with the sheriff in that official's office they were surrounded by a mob whose leader declared: "We have sent you word many times to keep away from Ware Shoals and now you have come here for the last time."

This challenge to law and order was ignored by peace officials who escorted the unionists out of town. The officials said this plan "avoided trouble."

Washington, July 20.—"The South Carolina outrage seems to be on all fours with the kidnaping of Edward F. McGrady of the Federation staff and Alfred Hoffman of the United Textile Workers in Elizabethton a few weeks ago," said President Green. "The same spirit was behind both moves."

HAZARD TO EMPLOYES FOUND IN "DRY ICE"

Washington, July 20.—"Dry ice" is the latest industrial hazard, according to a statement by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

"Dry ice" is manufactured from carbon dioxide and is used by ice cream plants and dairy-products companies. The ice has an estimated temperature of 110 degrees below zero and may cause serious injury if carelessly handled.

Warning labels are placed on the containers but where handled, with bare hands the ice has proven injurious.

The ice is also used to freeze the core in center of the balls, around which the remainder of the ball is constructed. Several cases of the new industrial hazard have been reported. In each case the nerves of the fingers, hands and forearms were affected to such an extent that a form of neuritis was produced. There was first twitching or shaking of the arm due to muscle contractions, numbness of the fingers so that the prick of a pin could not be felt, inability to distinguish between hot and cold and sometimes pain and inability to use the hand.

POWER TRUST DROPS NEWSPAPER CONTROL

New York, July 20.—The International Paper Company's unit of the power trust has dropped control of newspapers, it is stated.

The company claims it controlled the newspapers to assure a market for its paper, but improvement in the newsprint industry makes this policy unnecessary.

Observers, however, point to the nation-wide protest of newspaper control by the power trust, following the expose by the Federal Trade Commission.

CANADIAN CONGRESS TO MEET IN ST. JOHN

St. John, N. B., Canada, July 20.—The annual convention of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress will convene in this city Monday, August 26. This is the third time in 45 years that the congress meets in one of the Maritime provinces.

The Congress is composed of A. F. of L. affiliates and has jurisdiction over legislation of interest to Canadian workers.

"ANDY" HUGHES IS DEAD

Kansas City, Kan., July 20.—Officers of the Cooperage International Union announce the death of Andrew Hughes, former president of that organization, and well known to A. F. of L. convention delegates. In his later years he was connected with the Associated Cooperage Industry, an organization of employers. He was editor of their trade paper.

Unionists and Friends Start Drive To Organize Southern Textile Mills

Rye, N. Y., July 20.—A conference called by the United Textile Workers on the estate of Mrs. Daniel O'Day outlined a plan to organize 100 of the largest southern textile mills.

The conference voted to create a national committee of 1,000, to be known as the Committee for American Conditions in the Textile Industry, and composed of representatives of labor, civic and church organizations, as well as prominent individuals, to assist the A. F. of L. and United Textile Workers in their organization campaign. Mrs. O'Day, who is a native of Georgia, was elected temporary chairman.

Those present included representatives of the A. F. of L., Women's Trade Union League, Workers' Education Bureau and other organizations. The Federal Council of Churches of Christ was represented in an unofficial capacity.

Edward F. McGrady, representing the A. F. of L., declared work conditions in Southern textile mills are akin to feudalism. The average wage is not above $12 a week, scores of thousands of workers do not earn more than $8.60 a week.

Thomas F. McMahon, president United Textile Workers, said mill owners would keep alive the Civil War spirit by incitements against Northern textiles.

James Myers, representing the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ, said the organization is in full sympathy with the unionization movement, but felt it would be destructive to the workers to have strikes at this time. Such a campaign is a Yankee invasion."

Miss Rose Schneiderman, president National Women's Trade Union League, made the motion to create the committee of 1,000. John W. Edelman, research director American Federation Full-Fashioned Hosiery Workers, a unit of the United Textile Workers, presided.

COAL OWNERS' LABOR POLICY COLLAPSES

Congressman Bowman of West Virginia discussed with President Hoover the advisability of a minimum wage below which no coal owner could go in contracting for the delivery of coal.

Mr. Bowman indicated that coal owners in his state favor the plan, as contracts now compel wage reductions.

This is an about face by West Virginia and other non-union coal owners. They have insisted that "high" wage standards of the Mine Workers' Union was responsible for coal industry ills.

After they "educated" the public, coal owners smashed the union with the aid of injunction judges, private armies and state officials. Now they find they are reaping the whirlwind. Cutthroat competition makes profits impossible, communities are ruined and duped employes who deserted the union, and believed their fairy tales, are on the verge of revolt.

The coal owners now call on the government to pull them out of the pit they dug.

These employers can stabilize wages by permitting employes to organize, but this means loss of control over workers, who would also insist on protection of their lives and end the terrible explosions that are caused by ignoring mining laws.

The coal owners have made a mess of things.

They control the lives of workers in many sections of the country. They destroyed unionism, lowered wages to the starvation point, bankrupted small business men and brought government into disrepute by their use of injunction judges and the police power of the state.

Amid the ruin, and prospects of a general uprising of their unorganized employes they plead for government sanction of a wage that would lull unrest against their feudalism.

FEDERAL INJUNCTION "RUNS" STREET CARS

New Orleans, July 20.—A Federal injunction has placed the United States Government against striking street car employes. The orders are issued by practically the entire city in a fight to maintain their union and secure living conditions.

New York bondholders, who hold a mortgage on the company, threaten the local federal court that the strike was liable to affect their holdings, and now every one at the command of the government is at its disposal of the United States marshal.

The company refuses to arbitrate or meet representatives of the workers. A company "union" and the right to set wages is the employer's objective. The court has thrown the machinery of government on their side.

The company is giving wide publicity to an alleged ruling by the attorney general that imported strikebreakers may carry firearms "provided the firearms are not concealed."

"This constitutes a threat directed at the people of New Orleans by the Public Service Company," declares the Federationist, published by organized labor.

"This is the Public Service way of telling citizens they will be shot down if they interfere with the right of anyone to exercise their trigger fingers."

WILD STRIKE FIGURES HAVE NO BASIS IN FACT

Superior, Wis., July 20.—"Strikes cost this country $14,000,000,000 during the past 10 years," the Citizens' Alliance says the Citizens' Alliance Bulletin.

This statement can not be supported. The cost of strikes has never been computed, and the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics has shown the impossibility of such a procedure.

Many workers drift into other activities during slack periods. Their trade invariably is seasonal and the period of the shut-down is equalized for the strike by extending the period of employment, thus making the strike seem more apparent than real. Could the "loss" be estimated, this would have to be subtracted from the gains secured.

Strike-loss estimates are the favorite sport of the citizens' alliance and other non-unionists, but reliable statisticians agree it is impossible to compile such figures.

SCIENCE IS WINNING OVER CANCER SCOURGE

Portland, Ore., July 20.—An optimistic note was sounded by Dr. James C. Masson of the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn., in an address to the American Medical Association on the war against cancer.

"If it were possible to ascertain the number of cases of cancer throughout the country, the number of successful operations and the number of deaths prevented," said Dr. Masson, "the evidence most conclusively would support the latter declaration that the control of cancer is being realized to an increasing extent."

FARM LABOR SUPPLY IS SAID TO BE AMPLE

Washington, July 20.—Prior to the World War, Middle West grain harvest hands" to handle the wheat crop were heard throughout the land. Improved machinery has silenced this cry. The Department of Agriculture states that "farm labor supply appears to be ample this year."

ALLEN-A IN ANANIAS CLUB

The Allen-A Hosiery Company of Kenosha is an A-1 prospect for the Ananias Club.

This concern has warred on union hosiery workers for nearly two years and insists that production is normal.

It now calls on the Wisconsin State Tax Commission to allow it exemptions that total $66,561.06 because of the strike. One of the items is $118,000 "due to decreased production of full-fashioned hosiery."

Another item of $321,573.47 is for "loss on purchased full-fashioned hosiery."

Legal expenses total $42,310.04; wages to instruct strikebreakers total $64,891.73, and transporting strikebreakers, $8,-611.73.

The Allen-A overlooked the truth either when they said production was normal or when they asked for tax exemptions.

They can't be right in both cases and the Ananias Club appears to be due for a distinguished increase in membership.

Auto Profits Reach Dizzy Heights; Weekly Wages Up $1.19 Since 1923

Washington, July 20.—The A. F. of L. has issued a pamphlet on profits and wages in the automobile industry that should compel these unorganized workers to think.

It is shown that auto workers secured wage increases of but $1.19 a week since 1923. Since that time wage increases for organized building craftsmen in Detroit range from $11 to $22 a week.

"In five years," the statement says, "General Motors increased its dividend payments to stockholders from $31,000,000 to $174,000,000. That is, they paid over five times as much to stockholders in 1928 as 1923. Each stockholder was getting on the average $1,974 more in 1928; payment's per stockholder increased from $407 in 1923 to $2,441 in 1928.

"Other motor companies also made high earnings. Hudson paid two extra dividends—10 per cent in 1924 and 20 per cent in 1926; Ford surplus increased 48 per cent from 1923 to 1927; Nash gave a 900 per cent dividend in 1926 and Chrysler declares that $100 invested in its stock in 1923 had grown to $1,977 in 1928. The 13 largest companies made profits of 24.9 per cent in 1927 and more than this in the first nine months of 1928."

Compared with these inordinate profits, it is shown that in 1923 the average earnings for all wage workers in the auto industry was $31.34 a week; in 1928, $32.53; that is, $1.19 a week more, or less than $62 a year.

EMPLOYMENT NOT SURE IN POTTERY INDUSTRY

Washington, July 20.—Employment is uncertain in the pottery industry, according to a survey by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The bureau does not accept the popular claim that good management can change this condition. "Many factors over which management has little or no control may affect the stability of employment," the bureau states.

Unemployment has increased since 1923, when most of the potteries had a stability rate of 90 per cent or more. The year less than half had a rate as high as 90 per cent.

The survey is one of many that is being conducted by the bureau. These reports only give the number of employes of all kinds without grouping by occupational groups in each plant.

SOUTHERN STATE ENDS CONVICT MINE LABOR

Raleigh, N. C., July 20.—The State Prison Board concludes that prison labor in coal mines is a bad investment. The board has cited 198 prisoners in the Carolina Coal Company mine at Sanford be withdrawn.

The resolution states that such employment is neither profitable nor satisfactory to the State and that the practice is not in harmony with the present administration.

The prisoners were leased to the company 15 months ago. Since then seven have been killed or died of injuries.

ELECTRICIANS WIN

St. Louis, Mo., July 20.—More than 800 members of Electrical Workers' Union No. 1 secured a wage increase of $1.20 a day. The new rate is $12 a day. Employers will pay premiums of life, disability an1 old-age insurance on each man employed. The life insurance is $2,000; total disability $20 a month and a pension of $40 a month at the age of 65 years.

CLERGY SEEK RELIEF FOR TEXTILE LABOR

New York, July 20.—The Social Service Commission of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ will appoint a committee to seek an appointment with President Hoover to express the concern of the churches regarding conditions in the textile industry.

The committee is further empowered, after obtaining the approval of the administration committee of the Federal Council, to memoralize Congress for a special government commission to study this problem.

The National Catholic Welfare Council and the Central Conference of American Rabbis will be asked to join with the Social Service Commission in this movement.

TEN STATES APPROVE OLD-AGE PENSION PLAN

Washington, July 20.—The approval of an old-age pension law by Governor Young of California makes that Commonwealth the tenth State to approve this principle. During the present year Minnesota, Utah and Wyoming passed similar laws. Colorado, Kentucky, Maryland, Montana, Nevada and Wisconsin already had this type of legislation. Congress, in 1906, provided for old-age pensions in the territory of Alaska.

The year 1923 was probably the beginning of present-day old-age pensions, says the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

"Of the 11 existing laws probably none can be strictly classed as mandatory or compulsory. Each law sets forth conditions under which pensions will be allowed, ranging from the Alaskan law, which appears to be mandatory in that the board must investigate all applications in the territory, down to the Nebraska law which authorizes any county to establish a system of old-age pensions after a favorable majority vote in the county, at a general election, in favor of the establishment of the system in that county."

IRON WORKERS' GAINS IN ST. LOUIS MISSTATED

St. Louis, Mo., July 20.—The recent statement that iron workers in this city won the five-day week was an error. They have had the five-day week for more than a year.

These workers won a wage increase of $1 a day until May 1 next, when their $14 a day demand will be effective. They are employed but approximately 140 days a year, according to F. J. Morrin, general president of that international.

UNIONISM IS LABOR'S DEFENSE; DR. RYAN FAVORS 5-DAY WEEK

San Francisco, July 20.—"Workers might as well join golf clubs as labor unions, if the present anti-union campaign is successful," declared Rev. Dr. John A. Ryan of Catholic University, Washington, D. C., while in this city attending the Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems.

Dr. Ryan said that such terms as "American plan" and "open" shop are masks behind the pretense of American freedom.

"The real purpose of these drives," he said, "is to destroy effective labor unions and subject working people to the complete domination of employers."

Dr. Ryan declared that everything for the betterment of workers has been secured by their trade unions. Labor must depend upon collective bargaining to secure a decent wage and reasonable conditions, he said. He indorsed the five-day week and predicted the six-hour day.

The attempt of a group of "insiders" in the anti-union Industrial Association of this city to set wages for building craftsmen was censured by Dr. Ryan. He said he did not blame trade unionists for refusing to permit outside organizations to set their wages and hours. "I don't want my life regulated by a group of dictators," he declared.

The alleged prosperity that workers in this country are supposed to enjoy was denied by the Washington educator. "The number of families applying for charitable aid in the United States the past few years has increased far greater than the population," he said.

Governor Angry At Workers When Asked To Enforce Law

New York, July 20.—Governor John G. Richards of South Carolina is "insulted" because trade unionists dared ask him to protect life in that state.

George L. Googe and John E. Peele, representatives of A. F. of L. and United Textile Workers, were driven out of Ware Shoals in that state by a mob and Thos. F. McMahon, president United Textile Workers, called on the governor to protect life, end mob violence and enforce the Constitution.

The governor was so shocked —at the request, not the mobbing—that he forwarded this answer to President McMahon:

"Your impertinent, threatening telegram addressed to the Governor of South Carolina has been received and I wish to assure you that your communication will receive only such consideration as contemplations of its character deserve."

President McMahon refused to be awed by the Southern executive and rushed this reply to Governor Richards:

"Your telegram in reply to my demand for proper protection for labor organizers reads to us very much like an open incitement to lynch law. The abusive tone of your telegram indicates that you must realize that the police of South Carolina are absolutely in error and that unlawful mobs to force representatives of the A. F. of L. and the United Textile Workers of America out of legitimate labor union activities in Ware Shoals. Militia were promptly called out to overawe strikers, but your armed forces were apparently completely helpless when corporation thugs were threatening the lives of those who are leading these strikers.

"No State executive who understood his duty as upholder of law and order for all classes of citizens would assume the attitude you have taken in this instance. You should welcome a demand from American citizens that the Constitution should be lived up to. You should be proud of the privilege of being able to assume a personal responsibility for protecting the safety and rights of all citizens in South Carolina. We warmly resent your description of our telegram as 'impertinent and threatening.'

"We have given our organizers and representatives instructions to return to Ware Shoals and to take precautions to protect themselves against lawless persons until the State itself shall come to its senses and provide full and adequate protection.

"We again reiterate the demand made in our telegram of July 12."

J. S. RUNNELLS DEAD; PULLMAN'S ATTORNEY

Chicago, July 20.—John Sumner Runnells, legal adviser of the late George H. Pullman and later chairman of the board of directors of the Pullman company, died at his summer home in New Hampshire. He was 84 years old.

As attorney for the Pullman Company he took a consultative part in the A. R. U. strike, headed by Eugene V. Debs, in 1894, against the Pullman Company. The A. R. U. was organized the previous year in this city. Its first strike on the Great Northern Railroad was successful. Pullman employes voted to join the A. R. U. when their wages were reduced 19 per cent. A federal commission appointed by President Cleveland, after the strike was broken, declared:

"It is undoubtedly true that the officers and leaders of the American Railway Union did not want a strike at Pullman, and that they advised against it, but the exasperated idea of of the power of the union, which induced the workers at Pullman to join the order, led to their striking against their advice. Having struck, the union could do nothing else, upon the theory at its base, than support them."

The report of the Federal commission so favored the strikers that it was described in Harper's Weekly, November 24, 1894, as "revolutionary statesmanship."

Debs and several other officials of the union were arrested for contempt of court, being charged with violating an injunction upheld. That was the first time the Supreme Court passed on the legality of an equity court to issue a labor injunction. Debs and four associates were imprisoned six months in the McHenry county jail at Woodstock.

Pullman gained world-wide notoriety by his declaration to several governors: "I have nothing to arbitrate."

JAMES ARKISON DEAD

Fall River, Mass., July 20.—James Arkison, superintendent of mails at the local post office, died here. He was 68 years old.

He was a pioneer member of the National Association of Letter Carriers, affiliated to A. F. of L., and for years served as chairman National Legislative Committee of the association. He retained his membership and interest in the association during his various promotions in the post office department.

SMALL TOWNS GROWING; DRIFT IS FROM CITIES

New York, July 20.—Industrial leadership of the big cities in America is challenged by the small town, according to a study by the Middle West Utilities Company.

The historic concentration of industry in cities that began with the industrial revolution of the Eighteenth century in England is changing. The reasons are high costs in cities, electric power, the automobile and more flexible transportation.

"With the motor truck and highway furnishing equal access to markets, industry's interest in the small town in increasing," it is stated.

OLD-AGE PENSIONS NO 45-YEAR REMEDY

San Francisco, July 20.—Old-age pensions will not solve the problem of workers who are forced into idleness because of their age, it was declared by Miss Esther de Turbeville of the State Department of Social Welfare.

"A longer life period and a shorter work period have brought about the ironical result of a longer stretch of old-age dependency," said Miss de Turbeville.

"No longer is the hoary head a crown of glory, but rather a liability. Employment offices do not like to register men and women past middle age. Some of these men are trained workers and after years of experience, which should render them more valuable in industry, is counted against them.

"So serious has the increase in the number of aged dependents become that social workers do not like to see seeking ways and means to meet the problem. A special department for the employment of the aged was created in this city. This department is known as the 'hourly service bureau.' Its principle activity is paid by the hour for gardening, house cleaning, sewing or other work. An analysis of the people asking for this service showed that age was their chief handicap."

Miss de Turbeville said that the California old-age pension law, which becomes effective the first of next year, will not solve this problem as the pension will only be paid to those who are 70 years of age and over and who have been residents of California for 15 years.

MAPS CENSUS PLAN TO COUNT JOBLESS

Washington, July 20.—A conference of the Department of Commerce called to discuss plans for the census of unemployment agreed to refer the many suggestions to a small executive group that will be appointed by Secretary of Commerce Lamont. Employers, representatives of A. F. of L. and farm organizations attended the conference.

Just what constitutes unemployment was the point of discussion. A tentative suggestion that had been offered to the conference was that an unemployed person is one who usually is employed for wages or salary, who is out of work, physically able to work, and who is seeking or looking for work. There were other correlated questions like those of employes laid off, partime workers and workers on strike or under lockout or on make-shift jobs for lack of regular employment. The census of minors was one of many cited. These workers live in areas where some may never again find full-time employment in their specialized line of work. Whether such miners shall be classed as unemployed will be one of the questions referred to the special committee.

It has been estimated, according to the Department Association, that there are between 1,500,000 and 8,000,000 persons unemployed. Precise figures would be taken into consideration of problems affecting industry.

UNION TEXTILE LABOR BARRED FROM PARADE

Marion, N. C., July 20.—City officials, dominated by anti-union mill owners, refused to permit unionized textile workers to march in the Fourth of July parade behind their two floats. Leaders of the American Legion were appealed to without success.

The unionists staged an independent celebration. Their parade was led by veterans of the last three wars. Speakers called for a new Declaration of Independence against low wages, long hours, unsanitary work conditions and mill-controlled politics.

PLUMBERS RAISE WAGES

Vancouver, British Columbia, July 20. —Organized plumbers raised wages 50 cents a day. January 1 an additional 50 cents a day will be paid.

BARBERS WIN WAGE RAISE

Chicago, July 20.—Organized barbers were awarded a $2 weekly wage increase.